FASTABS — TWO WAY DISTRIBUTION — ALLSPP BY GENSER

THIS FORMULA WAS DEVISED SO SEE WHERE THE MEMBERS WHO WERE DEPARTING FROM THE PARLIAMENT WERE GOING. IT WAS ALSO SOUGHT TO SEE WHERE IF THOSE OF ONE GENERATION WERE MORE WILLING THAN OTHERS TO DEPART.

THERE WERE 355 VALID OBSERVATIONS WITH SOME 188 MISSING CASES. THAT PERCENTAGE RATIO IS NOT VERY HIGH BUT THE STATISTICS ARE REVEALING.

BY GENERATION, THERE IS PRACTICAL NO CHANGE IN THE PATTERN OF GOING AWAY FROM THE PARLIAMENT WHATSOEVER.

	2ND GEN	1ST GEN	FIRST TO SERVE
PROV. PARL	2.4	6.4	6.9
H. ROYAL ADMIN. PARIS	17.1	14.7	14.4
H. ROYAL AD. PROV.	4.9	4.6	6.4
ANOTHER JUD. BODY	4.9	4.6	3.5
ADMIN FOR THE QUEEN	0.0	3.7	0.0
BISHOP	4.9	3.7	3.0
REMAINED IN PARL	65.9	62.4	65.8

APPARENTLY, IT MADE NO DIFFERENCE WHAT GENERATION PROVED TO BE MORE APT TO LEAVE THE INSTITUTION AND FIND OTHER POSITIONS. THE STATISTICAL MEASUREMENT OF DIRECTIONS IS ALMOST IDENTICAL. EACH GENERATION SHOWS THE IDENTICAL PATTERN OF MOVEMENT AWAY FROM THE PARLIAMENT.

FASTABS — TWO WAY DISTRIBUTION — PMDREG BY GENDER

THE RATIO OF REPORTING IS QUITE HIGH — 148 OF 170 USABLE ONLY 22 MISSING OBSERVATIONS — A LITTLE LESS THAN 85% BALANCE IS ALSO QUITE EQUITABLE WITH BEFORE REPRESENTING 45.3 AND AFTER 54.7.

WITH THE FLURRY OF ACTIVITY IN EXCHANGING OFFICES AFTER THE IMPLIMENTATION OF THE PAULETTE, THE FAMILIES INVOLVED TENDED MORE AND MORE TO BE ESTABLISHED FAMILIES AND FEWER POSITIONS AVAILABLE FOR NEW FAMILIES. ALTHOUGH THE NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE IS SLIGHTLY LESS THAN FOR CONSEILLERS, THESE FIGURES TEND TO SUPPORT THE IDEA THAT WHEN THE FAMILIES WERE ENTRUSTED WITH THE DISPENSING OFFICES AS PERSONAL PROPERTY, THEY PREFERRED TO DEAL WITH ESTAB. FAMILIES THAN WITH OUTSIDERS.

	3RD	2ND	1ST	FIRST TO SERVE	
BEFORE	0.0	14.9	25.4	59.7	67/45.3
AFTER	1.2	8.6	34.6	55.6	81/54.7

IT SEEMS THE FIRST GENERATION FAMILIES RECEIVED THE GREATEST IMPACT OF THE CHANGE, ALMOST 10% MORE THAN BEFORE KEPT THE OFFICE AND WERE FIXING THEMSELVES INTO THE POSITION OF M. des Req. AGAIN, THIS PATTERN REFLECTS ONLY THE FIRST 17 YEARS OF OPERATION WITH THE PAULETTE IN FORCE. THE PERCENTAGE CHANGE FOR THE FIRST TO SERVE GROUP WAS NOT DRAMATIC, IT DOES SHOW THAT THERE COULD BE SOME GENERAL CRITICISM THAT THE PARLIAMENT WOULD BECOME A SELF-PERPETUATING GROUP IN THE LONG RUN AND WOULD EXCLUDE NEW BLOOD FROM ENTERING THE COURT.

FASTABS — TWO WAY DISTRIBUTION — PCON BY GENSER

THE REPORTING RATIO IS VERY GOOD — 255 OF 289, WHICH LEAVES ONLY 34 MISSING PERSON, AN AVERAGE THAT APPROACHES 90% ACCURACY.

RESULTS SHOW THAT THERE WAS A SLIGHT DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF NEW FAMILIES COMING TO THE COURT AS A RESULT OF THE PALLETTE. IN THE FIRST SEVENTEEN YEARS AFTER THE PALLETTE, FAMILIES WERE TENDING TO SELL THEIR OFFICES TO ESTABLISHED FAMILIES AND NOT SO MUCH TO OUTSIDERS. THIS IS ONLY GRADUAL BUT IT DOES DEMONSTRATE THE POLICY OF FAMILIES SELLING OFFICES TO INDIVIDUALS AND NOT THE MONARCHY IN CHARGE OF THIS FUNCTION. THERE WAS A DROP IN THE NUMBER OF NEW FAMILIES ENTERING INTO SERVICE IN THE PARLEMENT.

	3RD GEN	2ND GEN	1ST GEN.	FIRST TO SERVE	
BEFORE	1.3	8.6	36.4	53.6	151/59.2
AFTER	1.9	15.4	35.6	47.1	104/40.8

THE CHIEF BENEFACTORS WERE THE SECOND GENERATION WHICH DOUBLED THEIR PERCENTAGE. THE FIRST GENERATION REMAINED STABLE WHILE THE FIRST TO SERVE GROUP DECLINED BY ALMOST 7%. TO OBTAIN MORE ACCURATE INFORMATION WOULD BE TO MAKE THE PERIOD OF EXAMINATION LONGER THAN 37 YEARS TO SEE THE LONG-RANGE POLICY. THIS REPRESENTS ONLY THE IMMEDIATE PERIOD AFTER THE INSTITUTION OF THE PALLETTE. THE PARLEMENT DID NOT BECOME AN EXCLUSIVE CLUB BUT THERE WAS A TREND WHICH MADE IT MORE DIFFICULT FOR AN OUTSIDER TO PURCHASE HIS WAY INTO THE PARLEMENT AFTER THE PALLETTE.

FASTAISS — TWO WAY DISTRIBUTION — COMSTAT BY GENSER

THIS WAS AN EXPERIMENT WITH A TWO-FOLD PURPOSE. FIRST, IT WAS TO MEASURE THE GENERAL PERCENTAGES FOR GENERATIONS — WHICH WAS AT A ~~LETTER~~ LATER TIME DISCOVERED TO BE COMPLETED IN THE QUESTION CONCERNING GENERATIONS. SECOND, IT WAS TO SEE THE AMOUNT OF COMPARATIVE DIFFERENCE THERE WAS IN ACHIEVEMENT BETWEEN GENERATIONS.

THE REPORTING RATIO WAS 413 OF 543 (130 MISSING). THIS IS NOT A NORTORIOUSLY HIGH PERCENTAGE BUT IT WAS BETTER THAN NORMAL.

AS EXPECTED, THE FIRST TO SERVE GROUP DOMINATED IN THE AREA OF IMPROVEMENT. AFTER THAT THE ABILITY TO CLIMB BEYOND THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE FATHER. THERE IS A DISTINCT COUPLING AFTER THE INITIAL GENERATION THAT IS REPEATED IN BOTH THE FIRST AND SECOND GENERATIONS.

	3RD	2ND	1ST	FIRST TO SERVE
CON. HIGHER	33.3	51.2	51.9	94.9
FATHER HIGHER	66.7	9.3	16.8	3.0
EQUAL IN STATUS	0.0	39.5	31.3	2.1
TOTALS	3/.7	43/10.4	131/31.7	236/57.1

IT CAN BE SEEN THAT ONLY 1/2 OF THE FIRST AND SECOND GENERATIONS WERE ABLE TO SURPASS THEIR FATHERS IN PRESTIGE. THE HIGHER THE FATHER ACHIEVED, THE HARDER IT PROVED FOR THE SON TO IMPROVE UPON THE HERITAGE.

FASTABS — TWO WAY DISTRIBUTION — CGNOFF BY GENERATION

WHAT THE PURPOSE OF THIS COMBINATION IS TO SHOW IS THAT THERE IS A GREATER CHANCE FOR AN ESTABLISHED FAMILY MEMBER TO CHANGE POSITIONS MORE OFTEN THAN ONE WHO HAD RECENTLY COME ON THE PARLIAMENT. THE AVERAGE IN REPORTINGS IS SOMEWHAT DISMAL 372 OF 543 (171 MISSING OBSERVATIONS). 68.5%

	3RD	2ND	1ST	FIRST TO SERVE	
SAME POSITION	33.3	31.0	35.7	50.0	161/43.3
ONE CHANGE	66.7	16.7	28.7	22.2	89/23.9
TWO CHANGES	0.0	19.0	13.0	11.8	48/12.9
THREE CHANGES	0.0	9.5	5.2	5.2	21/5.6
FOUR OR MORE	0.0	23.8	17.4	10.8	53/14.2
TOTALS	3/.8	42/11.3	115/30.9	212/57.0	372

THOSE WHO OBTAINED AN OFFICE FOR THE FIRST TIME WERE NOT VERY MOBILE AFTERWARDS. THEY TENDED TO CONSOLIDATE THEIR HOLD ON THE OFFICE AND REMAIN IN THE SAME PLACE. EXACTLY 84% CHANGED TWICE OR LESS, 3/4 ONE CHANGE OR LESS.

WITH THE ESTABLISHED FAMILIES, MORE OFTEN THAN NOT, THEY ~~DID~~ WERE NOT GENERALLY SATISFIED WITH THEIR POSITION AND WANTED TO MOVE UPWARD. THE TREND IS PRONOUNCED BY GRADUAL AMONG THE FIRST AND SECOND GENERATIONS. OVER HALF OF THE SECOND GENERATION CHANGED OVER TWO TIMES, WITH LESS THAN A THIRD REMAINING STATIC IN THEIR POSITION. ONE MUST CONSIDER THAT EXPERIENCE IN THE LOWER POSITIONS OF THE PARLIAMENT WAS REQUIRED FOR HIGHER OFFICE. AN ESTABLISHED FAMILY WOULD START THEIR CHILDREN IN THE

FASTABS — TWO WAY DISTRIBUTION — PCON BY AASPP

IT WAS HOPED TO DETERMINE WHETHER OR NOT MEMBERSON LEVEL OF CONSEILLER LEFT THEIR POSITION AFTER THE PAULETTE MORE SO THAN BEFORE. NOT ONLY THAT THEY DEPARTED BY RESIGNING BUT ALSO WHAT OCCUPATIONAL DIRECTION DID THEY GO. INTENTIONS ARE OFTENTIMES MORE OPTIMISTIC THAN REALITY AS IS THE CASE HERE. THE REPORTING RATIO IS LOW 192 OUT OF 289, LEAVING ~~105~~ 97 MISSING OBSERVATIONS. THE BALANCE ON THE REPRESENTATIVE SIDES OF THE QUESTIONS ARE ALSO VERY POOR 2/3 VS. 1/3.

THE RESULTS ARE INCONCLUSIVE BECAUSE OF THE LARGE NUMBER OF MISSING SEGMENTS AND THE DRAMATIC DIFFERENCES IN THE STATISTICS — THEY CANNOT PRESENT A TRULY ACCURATE PICTURE. THE RATIO SHOULD BE 173 BEFORE — 115 AFTER

	PROV. PREL	ROYAL ADMIN AT PARIS	ROYAL ADMIN PROVIN.	ANOTH. JUDICIAL BODY	ADMIN. QUEEN	BISHOP OR H. OFFICE	REMAIN: IN PARL	
BEFORE	4.7	4.7	1.6	2.4	.8	1.6	84.3	127/66.1
AFTER	3.1	26.2	10.8	4.6	3.1	1.5	50.8	65/33.9
TOTALS	8/4.2	23/12.0	9/4.7	6/3.1	3/1.6	3/1.6	140/72.9	

ANY ANALYSIS OF THESE STATISTICS MUST BE DEMONSTRATED WITH OTHER BODIES OF EVIDENCE IN ORDER TO SUBSTANTIATE THE RESULTS. MOST OF THE QUESTIONS HAVE TO REVOLVE AROUND THE POTENTIAL OF THE MISSING INFORMATION.

FASTABS — THREE WAY DISTRIBUTION — CON BY CGNOFF BY GEDSER

HERE AGAIN IS PROOF THAT WHEN THE VARIABLES ARE PLACED TOGETHER THAT THE RESULTING PRODUCT IS A REDUCTION IN THE REPORTING RATIO. IN THIS CASE THERE ARE 185 VALID OBSERVATIONS OUT OF A POSSIBLE 289 NUMBER WHICH USAUGS 104 NOT CONSIDERED. ALSO WHEN THE FIGURES ARE COMPARED BY GENERATION, THE SAMPLE NUMBER GOES DOWN. RATHER THAN ANALYZE THE STATISTICAL RESULTS, IT WOULD BE BEST TO LOOK AT THE TWO WAY FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION WHICH ~~KEN~~ COMPARES THE METHOD OF OBTAIN OFFICES BY GENERATIONS.